basket is the importance of the commodity produced or transacted in the economy whereas in the case of CPI-IW only those goods and services are included which form part of the budget of the family of the identified groups. The basket of CPI-IW, therefore, includes only a segment of the items covered in the WPI basket. The capital goods, intermediate goods and other non-consumption goods of the economy, which are included in the WPI basket, do not find place in the basket of CPI-IW. The weights of items in WPI, broadly, have been assigned in proportion to their share in the total value of transaction in the economy. In case of CPI-IW, the weights are in proportion to their share in the total consumption expenditure of the family of industrial workers in the selected centres. For example, the weight of food items in CPI-IW is 46.20 per cent as against 25.43 per cent in the case of WPI.

Inflation can be calculated on the basis of different price indices. However, WPI, having economy wide coverage, is the most commonly used index for calculating inflation in India.

Losses suffered by IA and AI

*173. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:
SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in order to extricate Indian Air Carriers, the Indian Airlines (IA) and Air India (AI) from the morass of huge losses, Government has decided to allow 49 per cent equity in these Air Carriers;

(b) if so, the losses incurred by each of the Public Sector Air Carriers during 2007-08, 2008-09 and the current year so far;

(c) whether Private sector air carriers have opposed the move; and

(d) if so, on what grounds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Air India had incurred a loss of Rs.2226.16 crores during year 2007-08. It has expected to incur a loss of Rs. 5,000 crores approximately (Prov.) during the year 2008-09.

(c) and (d) Do not arises.

Medical reimbursement for CGHS beneficiaries in VIP category

*174. SHRI VARINDER SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) beneficiaries in the VIP category which include former Governors, retired Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts and former MPs etc. who received cashless treatment from empanelled and other hospitals in Delhi and NCR towns, the cost of which is later reimbursed to the hospitals etc., during 2008 and 2009 (so far), year-wise; and

(b) the total reimbursement made by Government on such treatments, year-wise with the actual highest reimbursement made in a case in each of the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As on 31st March, 2009, there were 231982 Central Government pensioners, 2845 ex-MPs, 12563 freedom fighters who have been issued pensioner CGHS cards. Central Government pensioners, freedom fighters, ex-MPs, ex-Governors etc. are entitled to cashless treatment facility in empanelled hospitals, if the beneficiary is duly referred to a private empanelled hospitals for treatment by the CGHS. No sub-category-wise break up especially as a VIP beneficiary is maintained by CGHS. The CGHS has spent following amounts on the treatment of pensioner beneficiaries:-

2007-08	Rs. 438.45 crores
2008-09	Rs. 498.87 crores
2009-10 (April-August, 2009)	Rs. 166.61 crores

The maximum reimbursement amount on a single VIP, in Delhi, during 2008-09 and 2009-10 are given below:-

2008-09	Rs. 10,44,109/-
2009-10	Rs. 65.95,896/-

Rules Governing CA firms

*175. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), in the light of the Report of Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) that inquired into the stock market scam in 2001, had barred certain domestic and multinational Chartered Accountancy (CA) firms from being appointed as auditors by Banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether RBI has, in the recent past, lifted the said ban from some of the delinquent CA firms;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extant rules for governing services of multi-national CA firms who are eligible to provide in India, indicating revision therein, if any, carried out in the recent past?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had debarred two CA firms *viz.* M/s Lovelock and Lewes (L and L), the statutory auditors of erstwhile Global Trust Bank Ltd. during the years 2000-01 and 2001-02 and M/s Price Waterhouse and Co. (PWC), the statutory auditors of erstwhile Global Trust Bank Ltd. during the year 2002-03.

(c) and (d) Based on the representations received in August, 2007 from both PWC and L and L, RBI advised the banks that they may consider giving audit assignments to these firms